



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

that achievement, it consists of 130 members, has 120 auxiliaries in various parts of the country, and it now actually supports, in the Institution, upwards of ninety pupils elected by this Auxiliary, and expects to have funds sufficient on Easter Monday, 1876, to justify the election of about 30 out of the 56 applicants.

Deaf and dumb children are admitted to the Institution by election—the members voting according to their contributions. There are generally three elections every year—two by the members of the Institution, and one by the Juvenile Association. The name of every child eligible for admission is submitted to the electors of each branch of the Society. The elections of the Institution take place on the last Friday in May and November—that of the Juvenile Association on Easter Monday, at the Annual Meeting at Claremont. Every subscriber or collector of ten shillings annually for the Juvenile Association, is a member, and has the privilege of voting at elections—this privilege is increased by every additional contribution of five shillings. Subscribers of a guinea to the parent Society have similar privileges.

ANECDOTES AND ANNALS OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

BY CHARLES EDWARD HERBERT ORPEN, M.D. SECRETARY TO THE DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.

We have already mentioned, that to the indefatigable exertions of Doctor Charles Orpen, under Providence, the Irish public are indebted for the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Claremont. Impressed with the importance of making known the real situation of that pitiable class of his fellow creatures, that gentleman some years since published a little volume, detailing many interesting facts and particulars which had come to his knowledge, while corresponding with various foreign institutions for the deaf and dumb, and collecting publications on the subject, for the Committee's Library at the Institution. From a second edition, which will shortly be laid before the public, we make the following extracts, which show, beyond contradiction, the necessity of an effort being made to secure them from the condition in which they are placed by nature. The work is one which we would strongly recommend to those interested in the cause of the deaf and dumb. The entire work is re-cast, and arranged under appropriate headings, so as very greatly to add to the interest of the mere casual or ordinary reader. Of the first edition of this work, Dr. C. Orpen sent between 400 and 500 copies, through different Societies, to almost all the missionaries in the world, in hopes of arousing universal attention to the state of the deaf and dumb.

CONTRAST OF THE CONDITION OF DEAF-MUTES AND OF HEARING CHILDREN, IN INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD.

"In earliest infancy, the deaf-mute differs not, apparently, from other children of the same age; he learns of course as well as they, to recognise the features of her, who ministers to him, with the solicitous and tender care of a mother, all the few and simple, but to him luxurious pleasures, that he can yet enjoy; and soon returns smile for smile, looks of gratitude for every fresh endeavour to please, by newly granted enjoyments, or newly invented amusements. Perhaps sooner than others, is he able to read the indication of her hand, to interpret the expressive signal of her eye; he obeys the commanding look immediately, he answers instantly the inquiring countenance. Whenever parental joy melteth in her fond eye, or flushes in her admiring countenance, his dancing eyes brighten instantly responsive, and his roseate cheek glows, in innocent infantine beauty, with a deeper red. And thus the fond parent, who sometimes may hear him utter the exclamation of pleasure and of joy, or the cry of pain, the simple, untaught language of the passions, does not as yet probably even suspect the existence of such a cruel defect, in her beloved charge. She has not noticed, that the loudest noises strike on his ear unheeded, and never either disturb his plays or shorten his repose. And when at length she does remark this, maternal affection and maternal hope, unwilling to suspect any thing, which it would be painful to believe, invent a thousand explanations. But the true one remains concealed. And thus, long, sometimes for years, (as I have myself known,) is deferred the irrefragable conviction of the truth of these

distressing suspicions; but they cannot long remain mere suspicions—doubt becomes certainty. Poor widowed wretch, thou shalt never hear the voice of thy child, or if his accents do ever salute thine anxiously expectant ears, it shall only be to tell thee of his sufferings, to warn thee of his pains; it shall be only in sickness, by the muttering moan of anxiety—it shall be only in death, by the piercing shriek of agony.

"I know a mother, a tender amiable young mother, who at the very moment, that I am writing this, is deceived as to the deafness of her infant—the first-born son of her youthful love. Yes, she is still deceived—Oh! long, long may the fond delusion last, and late may she awake from her illusive dream of happiness! But she will soon be awakened—much too soon, alas! for her future peace; for it is more than probable, that her loved child is deaf. If even you and I shudder at the very thought of all that she will undergo, when every hope is finally abandoned, what will be to her the sad reality! Never shall her infant hear, as you and I have done, the voice of maternal love. Unknown to him will the accents of affection issue from a parent's breast. No matin salutation shall await him each blushing morn at his awakening; no vesper blessing shall distil upon his ear each dewy eve as he retires to rest. No nurse's soothing song shall ever pacify his fears, or beguile his pains. For him even his mother's lullaby hath no melody. Uselessly shall the cradle hymn be warbled over his couch. Oh! think of the feelings of a mother, speaking and singing to her deaf offspring, who finds that every effort to be heard is vain. This is surely afflicting enough, but this is but a small part of the whole; for she recollects, or she foresees, that not one single sentiment of morality, piety, or duty, can be thus conveyed."

FACTS AND ANECDOTES ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE NATURAL, MENTAL, AND MORAL CONDITION OF THE UNEDUCATED DEAF AND DUMB.

"How shall they, whose only consciousness is that of an animal existence, forbear from following the impulse of their instincts, like the brutes that perish? How shall they, 'whose every motive to action, that looked at all beyond themselves, had reference only to the opinions of their fellow-mortals—whose only sanctions have been the praise or blame of man,' be restrained from whatever their own heart may desire, especially when these opinions, and these sanctions, are only used to corrupt them?"

"In terrific illustration of this, I can tell tales that will make 'both ears of every one that heareth them to tingle.'

"Some years since, a deaf and dumb girl in Paris was seduced. Her crime was discovered, and she was severely reprimanded by her mistress, who, forgetting her friends' negligence, as its cause, and the poor girl's ignorance, as its palliation, spoke to her in harshness, not considering that in her eyes it was no crime at all. She represented to her, I suppose, the contempt of her sex, the rejection from society, which she had incurred. This was injudicious, I confess, in the extreme, and its consequences were most awful. The unfortunate girl knew of no bar before which she was to stand, but the tribunal of human judgment. She had not already but little mercy there, and she resolved never to face it again. She went from the room in an agony of despair; sought out the uppermost window of the house, and precipitating herself from it, was dashed to pieces on the pavement! She knew of no judgment after death, of no law, to which she was answerable; she thought that death was only the cessation of all the pain and anguish of mind which she was enduring; and, accordingly, sought in it the annihilation of all thought, and of existence, at the same time. Thus perished the mother and her child together, the innocent, and the ignorantly guilty—victims at the accursed shrine of man's lust; their blood spilled, indeed, by a chance blow, from the hand of injudicious friendship, but crying aloud for vengeance against the seducer, and for shame upon those who left her so long uneducated. She has now entered upon a new and unexpected, a fixed and an eternal state; yet, surely, surely, God, our God, her father, is merciful and just, and that wicked servant falsified his name of love, who said that he was an austere master,—he reapeth not, where he hath not sown, he gathereth

not, where he hath not strawed; but wo be unto us, who neither sow nor strew; wo be unto us, who put not God's talent out to interest; 'Cast out that unprofitable servant into outer darkness.'

"But this fatal event occurred at a distance from home, and falls, perhaps, on our ears, with a proportionably diminished pain. I will now relate one, which happened at our very doors in this city, not so fatal in its awful close as to life, but more shocking in its perpetuated present consequences. Some years since, while investigating into the probable number of deaf and dumb persons in Ireland, in order to give weight to the representations, which I publicly urged, as to the necessity of establishing an asylum for them, I made it my business to go through this city; and many most afflicting cases were brought to light. Among others, one of those that I discovered, was that of a deaf and dumb woman, in one part of Barrack-street, who had long been one of the greatest nuisances of that scene of corruption and profligacy. She had been seduced and then deserted, tossed, as a rifled branch, to the burning, by the same pitiless hand, that had torn her from the parent stock. She now revels in unhallowed drunkenness and debauchery, a relative in occupation and an associate in sin, with those women, upon whom the proud pharisees, self-righteous, and blind, and vain, looked down with contempt; but unto whom, he, who was once, in ridicule and abhorrence, (and yet, in another sense, justly,) called, 'the friend of sinners,' though 'he knew no sin,' said, in the plenitude of his mercy, and in the omnipotence of his grace, 'Neither do I condemn thee—go, and sin no more. Woman, thy sins are forgiven thee; thy faith hath saved thee; go in peace.' That this has ever occurred, and that our deaf and dumb fellow-creature, and fellow-citizen, has been thus degraded, to be the servile instrument of sin, and debased to purposes of the vilest and most vicious dishonour, has been our fault. It has more than once occurred before; but it is needless to tell all—this one may serve as a type of many. If it ever occur again—at least, if we do not take effectual measures to prevent the probability of its recurrence—it will be our sin, my sin, and, reader, yours.

MELANCHOLY FATE OF A YOUNG LADY BORN DEAF AND DUMB.

"One more instance of the effect of the neglect of deaf and dumb females in former years, and I have done with this painful subject.

"A lady, living in No. —, in — street, Dublin, told the following anecdote of a deaf and dumb young lady to a friend, and bound that friend to make it as public as possible:—

"When Miss — resided with her brother in the parish of —, (of which he was rector,) in the county of —, they had a neighbour, a gentleman of handsome fortune, whose eldest child, and only daughter, was deaf and dumb. Miss — used every argument with this gentleman, that humanity, parental feeling, or Christianity, could dictate, to send his daughter to London, to the person who taught Lady —'s daughter, that she might be taught to read and write, as the only means of making her acquainted with God, or Christ, or moral duty, or a hope of immortality; adding, that if he did not do so, it required no spirit of prophecy, to foretell the dangers that must surround her when she grew up. The father replied, that it was sufficient punishment for him, to have to feed and clothe a creature who could never be of any credit or comfort to him, (and whom he could not look to seeing genteelly married,) without incurring further expense for her, and that he considered she would be a heavy burden on him and on his sons after him; vowing, that he would never do more than feed and give her covering; always ending the argument by wishing her dead. This girl, even while a child, was uncommonly beautiful, engaging in her manners, most obliging and affectionate, and highly grateful for any little attention shown her; and notwithstanding her father's severity, was endeavouring, by each little endearment in her power, to win his love; but he continued to hate the sight of her, calling her his curse. As her mind was an uncultivated waste, she could not endure to be alone, and naturally seeking for some social circle, she turned from the frowns

she received in the parlour, to the smiles and kindness with which the servants always treated her in the kitchen, where her efforts to assist them, and relieve their trouble, her ingenuity in making herself understood, and her readiness to acquire all that they could teach her, combined with her sweet temper, gained her the utmost compassion and kindness, that they had the power or the liberty of bestowing. Each servant, however, was laid under a strict injunction to prevent her being seen by any person who visited at the house, and also not to tell any one, that there was such a being in existence. The constant repulses and unkindness of her father, at last forced her to make the kitchen her home. Miss —, whom she loved much, continued to visit her, and to exhort the servants to be fond of her, and careful of one, who, under the awful privations of speech, hearing, language, society, education, and revelation, was ignorant of God, and consequently, had not the consolation of religion to support her, under her father's cruelty, and who had been bereaved of a mother's tenderness and care at three years of age. This young lady grew up a lovely, graceful, interesting girl, to her seventeenth year, when her father discovered that she was *enciente*, and flogged her severely. He then summoned up the butler, footman, coachman, and gardener, and with threats and imprecations, that he would have the life of the man who had brought this disgrace upon him and on his sons, compelled each of them to take an oath, declaring their innocence, respecting the young lady's situation. From this period she was more strictly concealed than ever, and her father affected to pity her; but so unconscious was she that sin or shame was attachable to her state, that she would sometimes make a doll, like a baby, with her kerchief, and kiss, caress, and clasp it to her bosom; and then signify, with a joyful countenance, that she was looking forward to the delight of fondling and nursing a living baby. It was observed, that from the time she became very large, her father staid within doors; and one morning, on her finding herself extremely ill, she naturally went to her only parent her father, and clasping him in her arms, gave every indication of excessive suffering. He took her by the hand, led her up to his room, and desiring her to go to bed, instantly left her, and locking the door, seated himself outside it. The poor creature, terrified at finding herself locked in, with no one to pity her or assist her, thundered at the door, and screamed so violently to get out, that the four men-servants and four women-servants rushed up stairs; but their prayers and tears, that some one might be admitted, or called to her relief, were all in vain. Her father denounced instant vengeance against any one who should approach. Her groans were echoed by the useless sympathy of the servants outside the room. At length, her cries became fainter and fainter, till, at the end of two hours, they ceased entirely. A pause ensued. Her father then rose, and admitting the servants, gave them the key, and went down stairs. On unlocking the door of her chamber, they found the poor young woman lying on the floor, quite dead, and a fine infant boy lying beside her, dead also. With one voice they exclaimed, that had she been taught to read, and to understand the Scriptures, she never would have been in this state; but no one ever warned her, that she ought not to be a mother and unmarried.

"This event happened many years before there was any school, in this part of these kingdoms, for the deaf and dumb. There were, however, other schools within the reach of her father's fortune. Only think, for a moment, what terrific accumulation of guilt would have been prevented, had this poor girl been educated. It would have saved a father from killing his own child and grandchild; saved some wretch from seducing her—from perjury, and permitting her destruction and that of his own child; and all the household from allowing one of the most cruel murders ever perpetrated. Had this poor girl ever been given the means of learning the duties of society, of morality, and of religion, she might, perhaps, have grown up to be a solace and a blessing to her father, a kind mistress, a devoted friend, a happy wife and mother—a Christian."

"I knew Miss — (who told these circumstances)

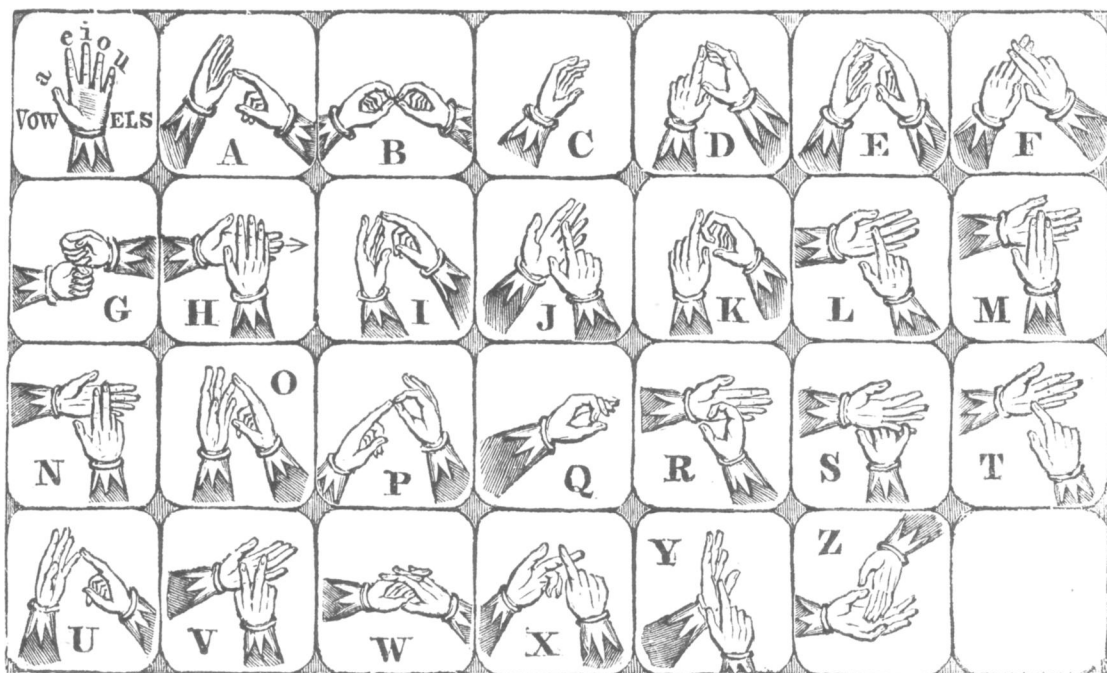
well. To me she did not speak of them, but to her own family she did; and so strong was the impression of horror that they left upon her mind, that at the age of upwards of fourscore years, she would quiver all over, while speaking of it. Hearing of the young lady's death, she made every inquiry she could; took down in writing all the circumstances, the hour of the day, the names of the eight servants; and made every exertion, both by application to some neighbouring magistrates, and by taking a lawyer's opinion, to have all the circumstances investigated by an inquest, but in vain. The events occurred in a remote part of this kingdom, and at a time, when influence, and friendship, and fear, often swayed the hand of justice. She made these exertions from no spirit of vengeance, but in hopes of publicity, to warn all other families of the danger of leaving deaf and dumb females uneducated. Three quarters of a century rolled over her head, before she witnessed the establishment of a deaf and dumb school in Ireland; and for the first two years, while its admissions were limited to males, she often said it was sinful to take a boy into the Institution, while there was a single female uneducated in the kingdom. She was a liberal contributor to the Institution, according to her means, and lived to see the school extend its benefits to females.

"It only causes me regret, that delicacy to some surviving relative of this family, prevents my giving the authentication of names, dates, and residence, to this frightful story.

"If in speaking of matters, about which it is not easy to speak suitably, I have said any thing that offends or pains, I hope that my readers will excuse it, and attending only to the substance of my narratives, will let them sink into their hearts: not imitating the conduct of those thoughtless Athenians, who once, when Alcibiades was forcibly haranguing them, about matters of the deepest importance, forgot at once every thing else, and ran about in an attempt to catch a foolish pet bird that he had allowed inadvertently to escape from his bosom.

"How shall the uneducated deaf and dumb be able to avoid falling under the censure of human laws, of which they, of course, know nothing? or how shall they be able to protect themselves against injustice, or to punish those who wrong them?

"That this may not be considered a mere rhetorical flourish, I mention the following fact to prove, that the neglect of educating the deaf and dumb may sometimes endanger their lives. It illustrates, at the same time, the peculiar dangers to which female mutes are exposed, when



TWO-HANDED, OR ENGLISH, MANUAL ALPHABET.

This engraving represents the manner in which the hands are used in conversation with the deaf and dumb. Any person, by committing it to memory, can make himself perfectly intelligible to those who have been educated in Clarendon, or any similar Institution.

unguarded by education and religion; and our imperative duty to extend the means of all deaf and dumb institutions, so as to accommodate all applicants, and especially the females.

TRIAL OF A DEAF AND DUMB WOMAN FOR THE MURDER OF HER CHILD.

"Some time since, in Glasgow, a woman, named Jane Campbell, alias Byrne, with an infant asleep on her back, was observed on the bridge, leaning her shoulder against the battlements; shortly after, some person heard a heavy fall of something into the river. It was her child—it was drowned! She was apprehended, on suspicion of having thrown it over intentionally. She was deaf and dumb—and was brought to trial with strong presumptive evidence against her. She had never been taught any thing; no one could understand her signs, until Mr. Kinniburgh, the master of the Edinburgh School for the Deaf and Dumb, was sent for—he understood her. She made signs that her child had been supported on her back by her cloak, the

ends of which she held in her hands, drawn tightly across her breast. Wishing to take some money out of her bosom, she forgot the child for a moment, and incautiously let go her hold of the cloak; the child fell out on the top of the parapet, and rolling over it into the water, was hurried away and drowned. When he made signs to her, that people thought she had done it intentionally, and had thrown the child in; she expressed the utmost abhorrence of the supposition, and the sincerest regret for the child. She had been betrayed and deserted. She expressed the greatest indignation against her betrayer, whom she considered as her husband; but he was unknown, and she could not explain by signs how he could be discovered. Mr. Kinniburgh gave it as his decided opinion, that she was not guilty of the crime imputed to her, and she was accordingly acquitted. Fortunately, this happened in a country where the laws are executed in equity, where the innocent are protected, and even the guilty given the full benefit of investigation; but had it occurred in some foreign clime, where tyranny reigns, and individual rights